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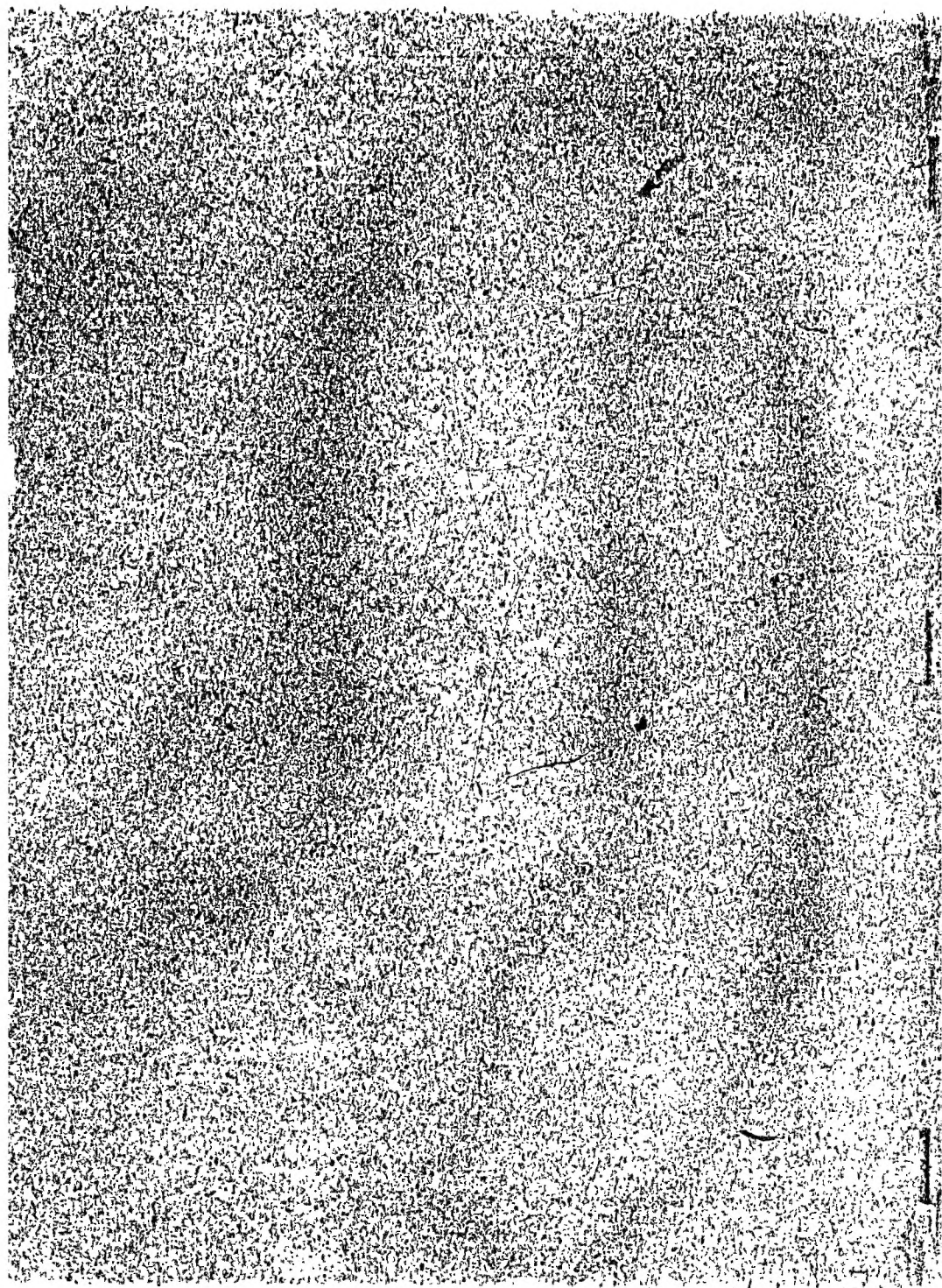
THE CENTRE OF THE WHEAT BELT

Including
LITTLE STORIES OF SUCCESS

ILLUSTRATED

Issued by
BOARD OF TRADE
Crail, Sask.

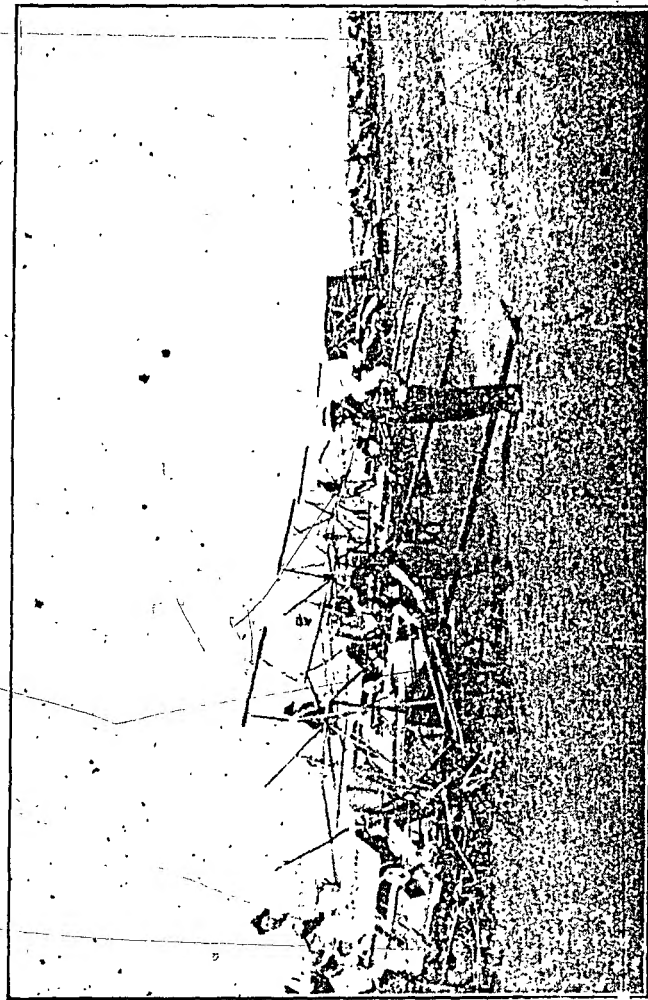
Regina, Sask.
Historical Society



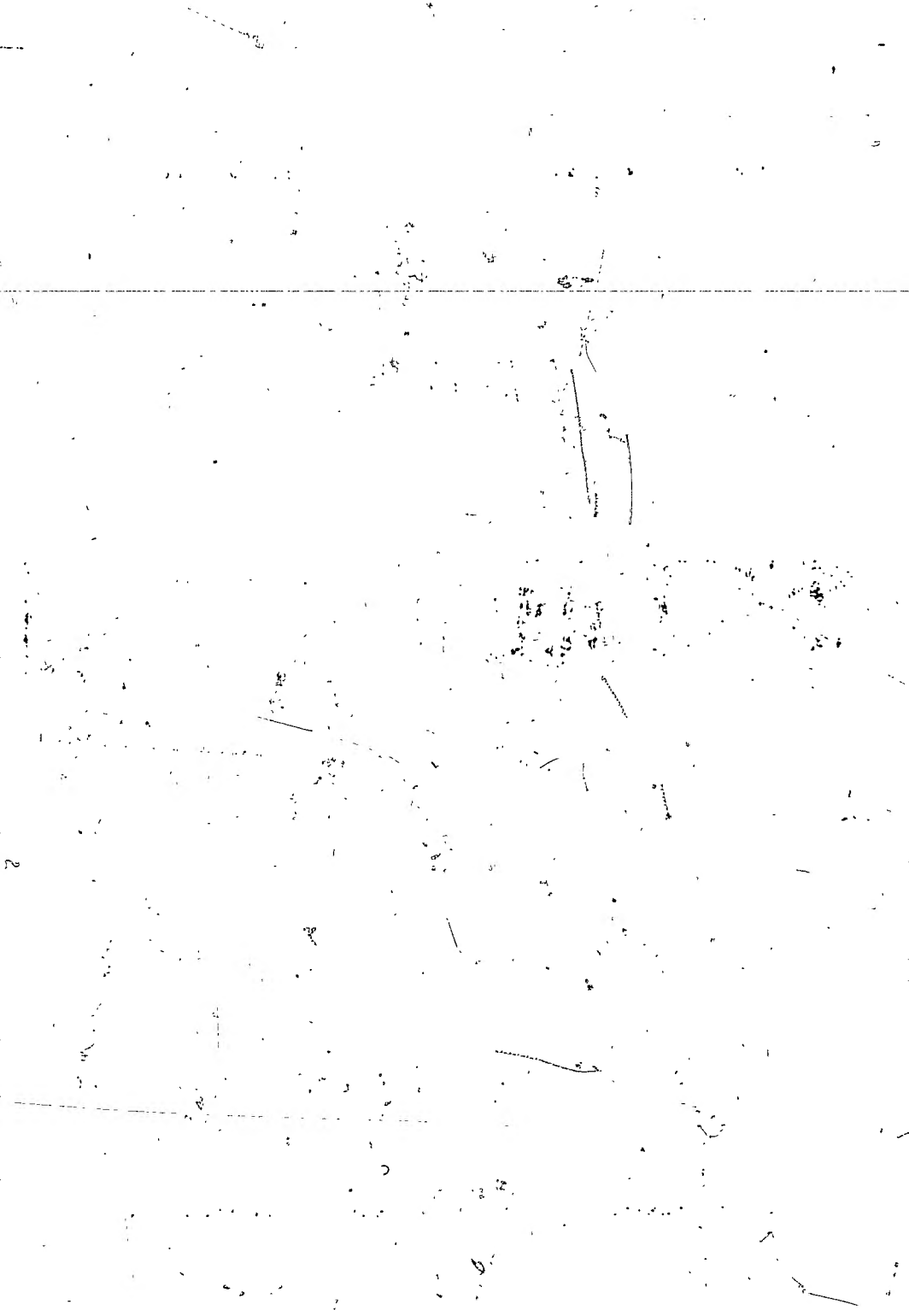
**THE CENTRE OF
THE WHEAT BELT**

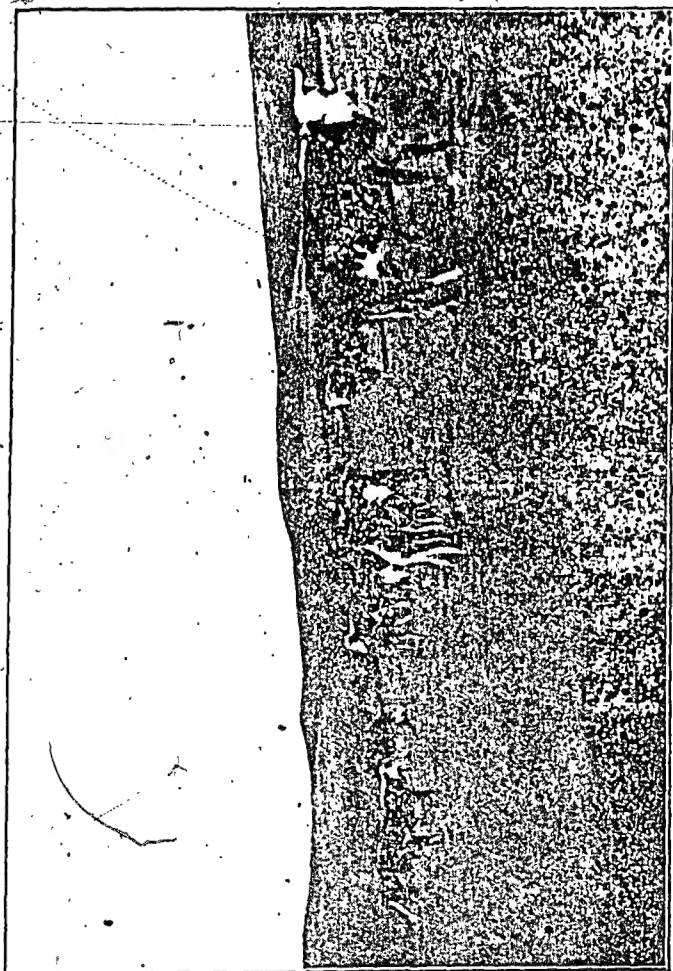


**Including
LITTLE STORIES OF SUCCESS**



Getting the Binders Ready to Cut the Big Crop





Cattle are Easily and Profitably Raised

Another item from the News of 1919, the "dry" year:
"Jack Creager yesterday took five potatoes from one hill, the largest weighing two pounds ten ounces, the five weighing nine and one-half pounds."

There are two reasons for this unusual productivity. They are:

1. Soil

Do you know the kind of food a wheat plant likes to eat? If it can get all the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash it wants, it will grow up strong and healthy and give a hundred fold return.

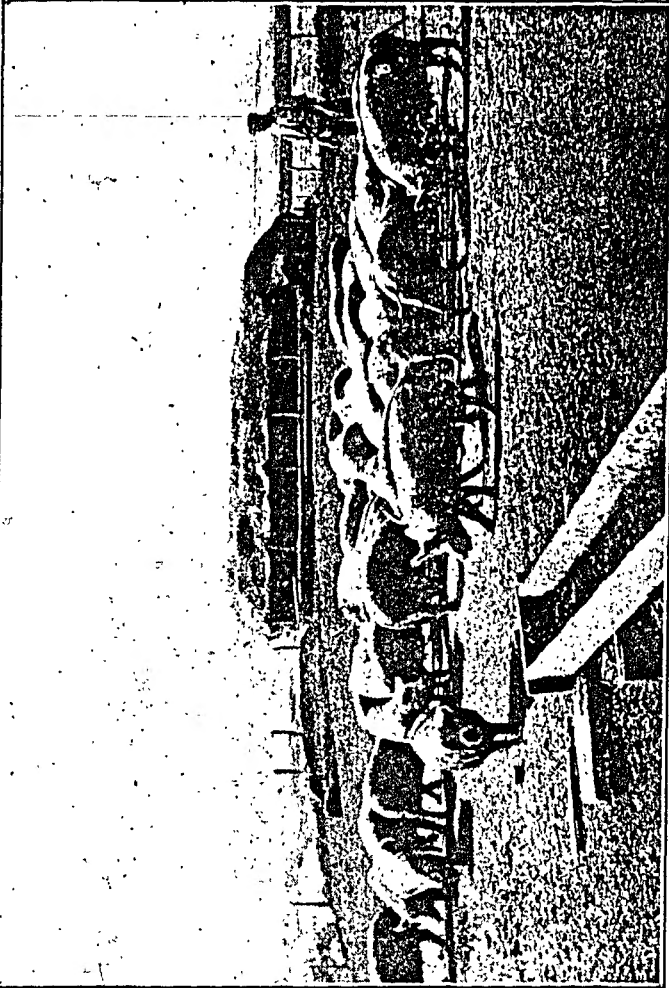
The famous chocolate loam, the top soil of this district, has been pronounced by soil experts the richest in the world in these elements. This top soil goes to a depth of from eight inches to two feet, and below it there is a marly undersoil from two to three feet thick. Marl, being rich in carbonate of lime, makes a warm "quick" soil, and one that in dry weather runs together and prevents excessive evaporation, one of the secrets of this district's record for dry years, and of its early harvests—in some cases ten days earlier than in other parts.

Below this undersoil there is the subsoil proper, a strong yellow clay; not the blue clay which causes the soil to crack in dry years, and allows the moisture to escape. It is this yellow clay subsoil that gives to the soil its wearing properties, for it too is heavily charged with the necessary elements of production.

The general surface of the land ranges from dead level to decidedly undulating. You can take your choice.

2. Climate

The climate of this part of Saskatchewan has been misrepresented. It does **not** go down to forty below on the first day of November, and stay that way till the last day of March. We do get cold weather. It may go down to forty below, perhaps once in a season, and those who know are glad to see it go down—for this reason:



Real Money in Hog Raising in the Craik District

The Centre of the Wheat Belt

"The choice of location for your future home
should not be by chance."

You are dissatisfied with your present surroundings and thinking of moving to newer lands. You have heard the claims of Western Canada and have about decided to come. The only question is "What part?"

This book was written for you, to help you decide. It aims to make clear to you the opportunities awaiting you in

THE CRAIK DISTRICT

Take a map of the settled part of Saskatchewan and put your finger down in the centre of it. Your finger will be pointing to Craik.

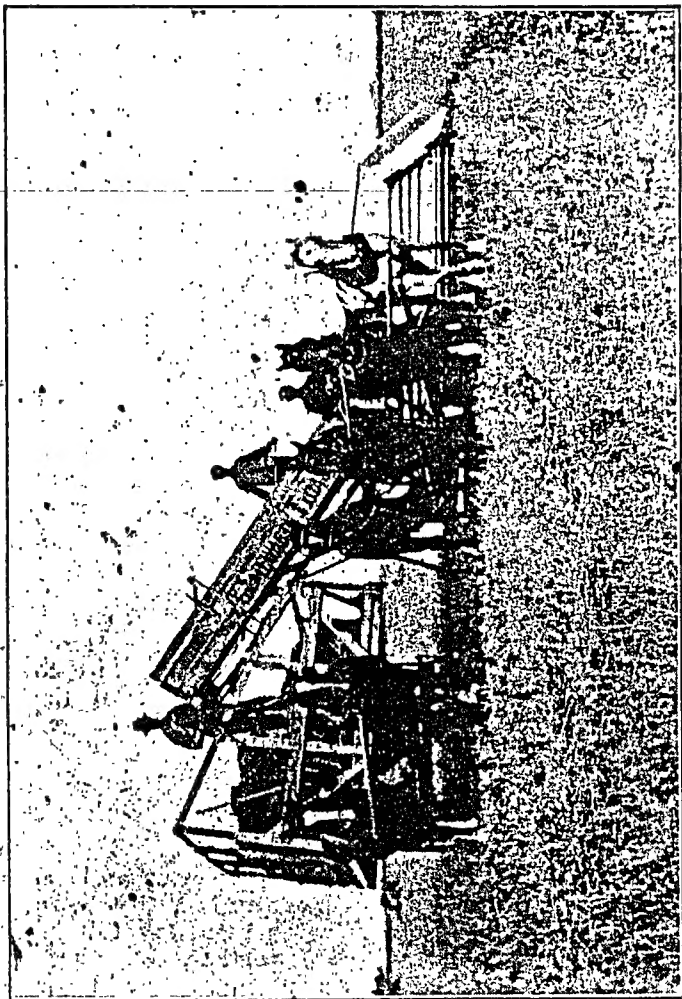
The Craik district is the very heart of that part of Saskatchewan known as the Spring Wheat Belt, the finest hard wheat field in America.

Craik district has never had a crop failure. This is not a boast; it is a fact. 1919 is recognized as the toughest year Saskatchewan ever had. Here is an item from the Craik News of Sept 18, 1919:

"L. Jarnagin shipped three carloads of wheat last week, two of which went No. 1 with no dockage, and one No. 1 with one per cent. dockage."

Does that look like a failure? This wheat averaged 16 bushels to the acre.

The average wheat yield in this district in the last ten years has been 18 bushels to the acre; oats 50; barley 30; flax 10; potatoes 150.



Loading Sheaves is Easy with a Stook Loader

The snowfall in this district is so light that it cannot be depended upon to furnish all the moisture needed for the growing crops. These heavy frosts, however, lock the moisture already in the ground so deeply that it is not released until the very time it is needed, during the growing season.

Most people, moreover, prefer a steady **dry** cold to a moderately cold damp climate. It is more comfortable; it is healthier. A recent number of the Canada Year Book shows the death rate of Saskatchewan to be lower than that of any other province in the Dominion.

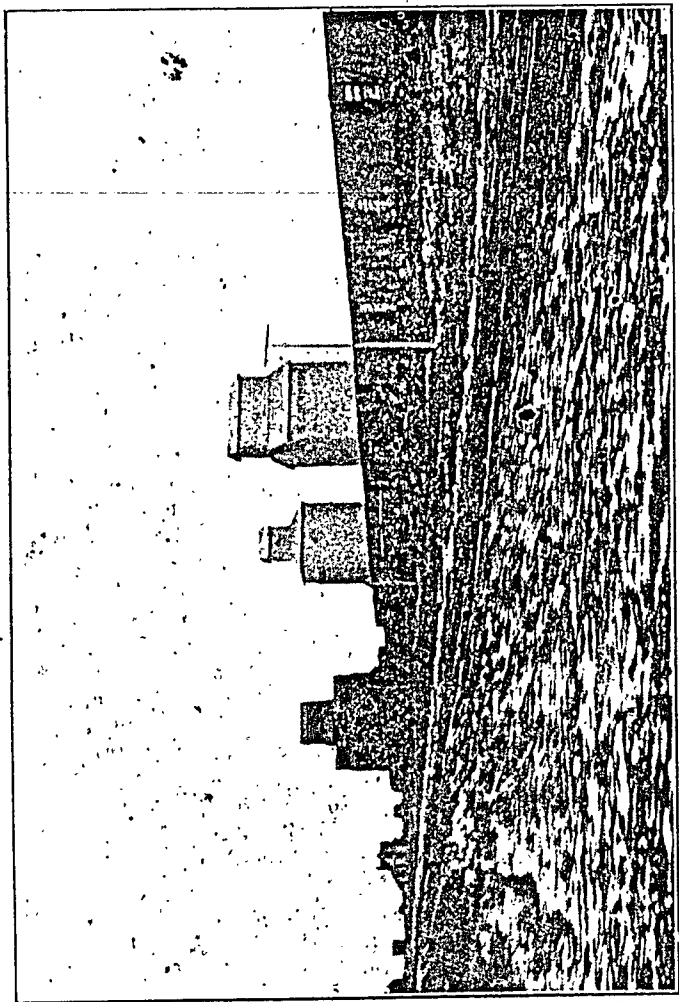
The town of Craik is 1915 feet above sea level, higher than the city of Nelson, B. C., in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and more than 1,000 feet higher than the city of Winnipeg. This accounts largely for the dry health-giving qualities of its atmosphere.

There are compensations, even for frosty weather. Our friends in California write us the same old letters every winter, "Picking oranges here," and so on; and for a moment we have a twinge of regret that we did not go to California for the winter. Then we sit down and write them back, "Skating is fine, hockey going great, curling in full swing," and we know that when they get that letter they are going to have several twinges.

But it must not be thought that our winter is one long steady cold wave. These words, for instance, are written beside an open window, water is dripping from the eaves, an automobile has just passed—and tomorrow is New Year's Day.

Our winter is, in fact, an alternation of cold "snaps" and warm "spells," with occasionally the tail end of a Chinook cavorting across the prairie for variety.

The summer climate is ideal for wheat growing. Rainfall is ample, and is permanently assured by the big lake on the east and the Saskatchewan River on the west. The summer days are long and full of sunshine. The cool summer nights prevent excessive evaporation, such as takes place in other grain growing countries



Five Elevators are hardly Adequate to Handle the Crop

where this condition is not present; drought has no terrors for this part of the province.

But there are two months in the year that we will stake against any climate in any part of the world, for perfection—the golden months of September and October. Just at the time of year when the farmer is at his busiest, along comes the very best brand of weather on the calendar. Just to be outdoors is good enough. But to swing along in such weather, piling up the golden sheaves that mean dollars later on—well, that takes the cake.

Elevators

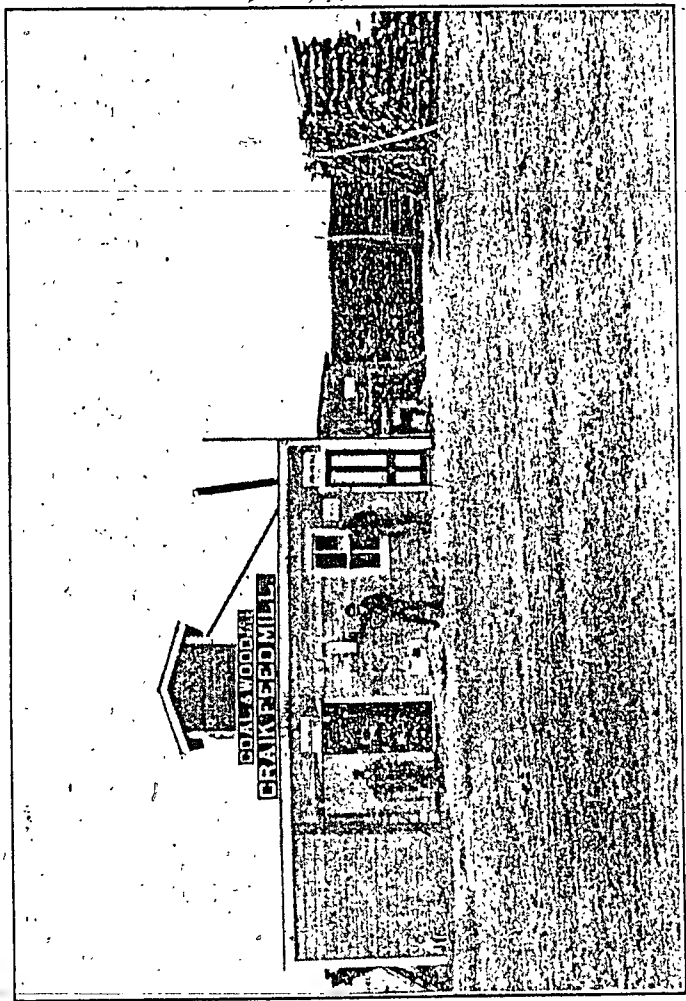
The best evidence a farmer can have of the productiveness of the soil in any district is the number of elevators it has. Craik has five, with a total capacity of 235,000 bushels. Nearly one million bushels of wheat have been marketed here in one year.

The largest of these elevators, a 65,000 bushel house, is the property of the Craik Farmers' Elevator & Trading Company, a local institution managed wholly by farmers. For ten years it has been a living demonstration of the fact that a co-operative institution managed by farmers can be a success. In 1914 the Company purchased a lumber yard from one of the line companies, and now has the name of carrying the largest stock of lumber of any yard in this part of the province, outside of city yards.

So strong is this Company that in the summer of 1918 when their elevator and lumber yard were both completely destroyed by fire they were able to start up again on a larger scale than before, without levying one cent on the shareholders.

Their new elevator has every modern device to facilitate the handling of grain, including a tackle from the power house for moving cars on the track alongside the elevator.

From the beginning this institution has been a money maker, but the cash dividends are but a small



Craik Mill 1915

part of the benefits which have accrued to this district from it. It has guaranteed the farmers better weights and grades, better treatment, and increased storage facilities; given them the advantages secured by collective bargaining; and brought them, in their capacity as business men, into closer touch with the other business men of the community.

The Craik Flour & Feed Mill

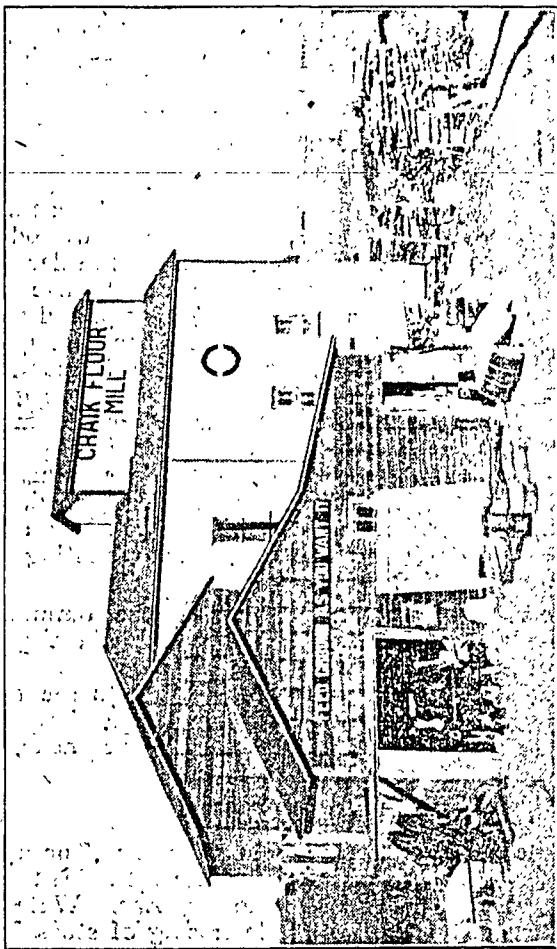
In the early days the feed mill at Craik was a very primitive affair, handling feed and sawn cordwood only, but in 1915 Mr. B. J. Allbright, a practical miller, heard of the opportunity here and came to Craik to investigate. He lost no time in buying out the business, and started right in to re-model it, installing an up-to-date grinder, and a little later at the solicitation of the farmers, a 25-bbl. Midget flour milling plant. The flour gave general satisfaction and Mr. Allbright was obliged to instal a further 50-bbl. unit, and a Semi-Diesel engine for power.

In 1919 the mill ground and rolled over ninety cars of feed, gristed and sold over 350 tons of flour, with bran and shorts in proportion, and also handled 27 cars of cordwood; the turn-over for the year amounting to approximately \$52,000.

The value of such an institution to the community is quite evident. Farmers get their own wheat gristed, oats crushed and feed ground, when they want it and as they want it. It is no uncommon sight to see twenty teams waiting their turn at the mill at one time. With a feed grinding capacity of 125 bushels per hour, however, nobody has to wait very long.

MIXED FARMING

While grain growing has been the chief occupation of the people of this district since its settlement, mixed farming is rapidly coming into its own. Water, the first essential for the profitable raising of stock is furnished by numerous small streams; and the coulees through which they run abound with the best native grasses. These native grasses cure standing, and horses



Craik Flour Mill in 1919

and cattle thrive during the winter turned loose upon the prairie. Many farmers have made hay of the dead grass in the spring and fed it to their teams while doing hard work seeding.

Settlers who have shipped milch cows from other points have stated that their cows gave larger quantities of milk and produced better butter here than they did in the country from which they were shipped. Under the scheme for government co-operative creameries, a centre such as Craik may have a creamery established in it as soon as local conditions warrant.

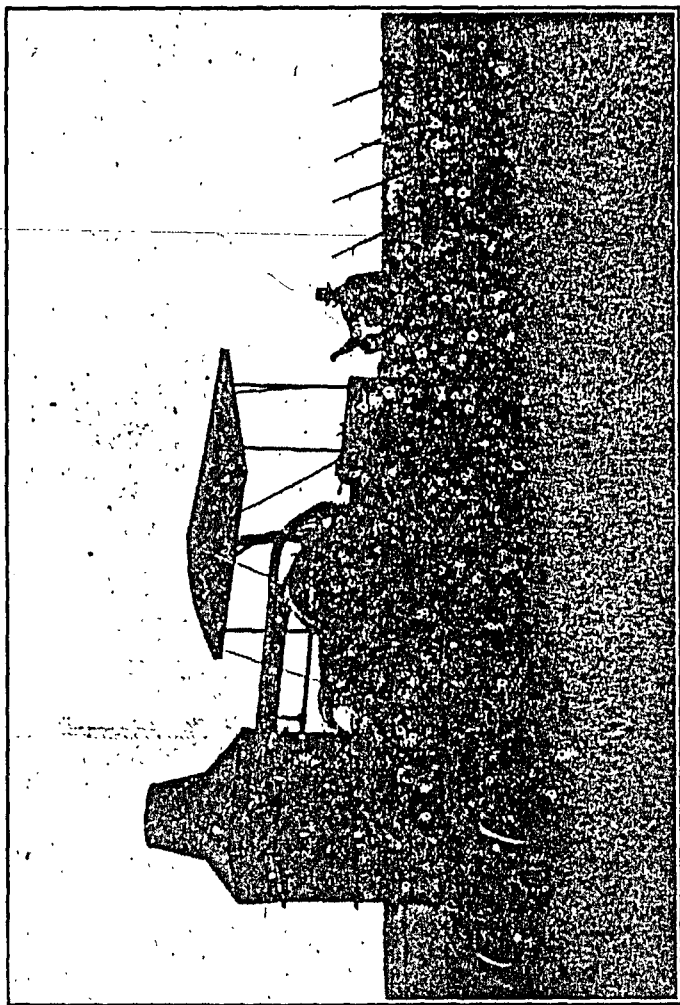
In most parts wells of purest water are obtained at from 20 to 30 feet, although some farmers have preferred to drill deep wells rather than trust to the surface supply.

The cultivation of the different tame grasses and forage crops has not received the attention it deserves, but those who have tried it have had gratifying success. One man who seeded a plot of alfalfa eight years ago, and has been cropping and pasturing it steadily ever since, says "It's good yet."

Power Farming

The farm land of this district is well adapted to power farming, of the light tractor class. There is not enough surface stone to interfere with plowing, and the mile or half-mile stretch of the fields does not necessitate frequent turning. The farmers of this district maintain that it is more economical to use a few horses and a light tractor, than to use all horses, or only the tractor.

The question of a continuous supply of gasoline, kerosene and oils is taken care of by Imperial Oil Ltd., who have a modern warehouse here, with three 13,000 gallon storage tanks now in use. It is the boast of the local agent, Mr. B. J. Allbright, that since 1917 no outfit has been held up in this district by a shortage of fuel or oils, although as much as twenty thousand gallons have been handled in one week. Mr. Allbright is now contem-



Farming on a Big Scale

plating a delivery truck service, and if his plans mature oils will be delivered right to the outfits in the fields.

The Craik Agricultural Society

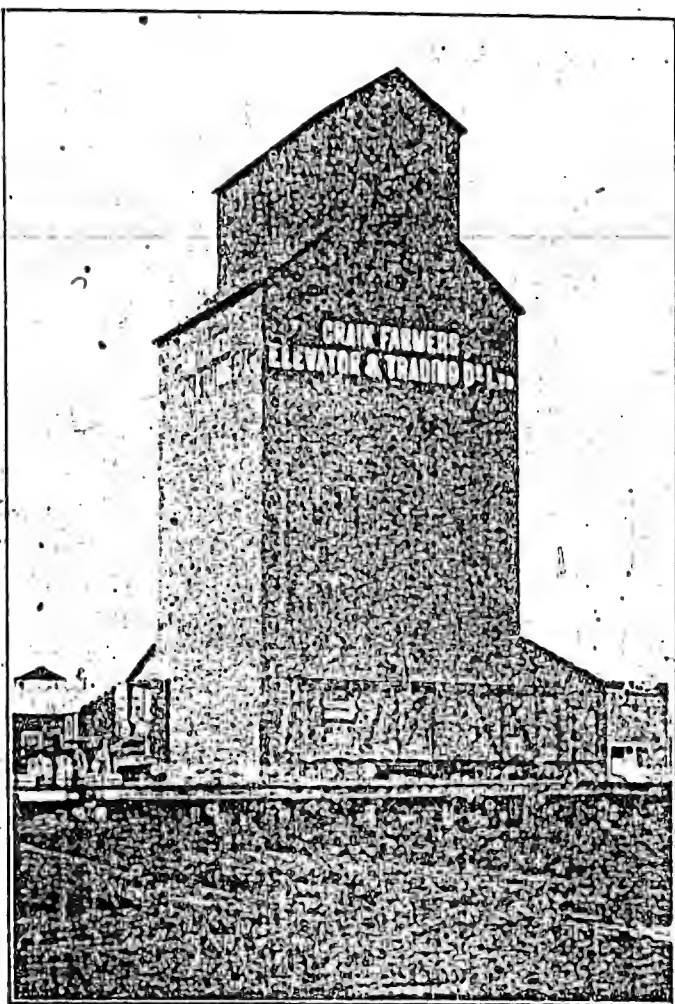
The pioneers of the Craik district, realizing the benefit to an agricultural community of some organization whose object would be to improve the agricultural industry in all its branches, organized the Craik Agricultural Society, in 1907, thus laying the foundation for what is proving to be a mighty pillar in the development of our basic industry.

The principal work of the Society is to improve the quality and increase the quantity of cereals and live stock, to make rural life more attractive, to encourage the planting of shelter belts and to improve home surroundings in general. To attain this there are held annually a summer exhibition, a plowing match, a standing grain competition, a winter seed fair, and short courses in agriculture. Specially for boys are judging competitions of seed grain and live stock, and a team of boys is chosen each year to attend the farm camp at the provincial exhibition, Regina. A number of girls are sent by the society each year for a short course in domestic science at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

Over 100 farmers of the district have already become life members of the Society, and are concentrating their efforts and co-operating to make farm life more pleasant and more remunerative, to improve social conditions, to eliminate drudgery and to make farm life attractive for the boys and girls, as well as to bring them up in such a way as will qualify them to solve the problems that a nation must inevitably face.

The financial growth of the Society will indicate the interest taken in it. The receipts for the first year were about \$500, but these have steadily grown until this year they were considerably over \$4,000.

The Society owns grounds to the extent of about twenty-five acres, on which are a race track, grand stand, sheds for the live stock, besides a large new ex-



Built by Farmers, Managed by Farmers

hibition hall, for smaller exhibits. This property is all paid for.

Any intelligent man or woman must clearly see the advantage of living in a district that maintains a live agricultural society.

Social Conditions

Leaving the commercial advantages of this prosperous district, let us say a word in regard to its pleasure possibilities and opportunities.

There is no more pioneering to do in Craik district. All the hardships of those early days are past. Schools are established, church services are held in all community centres, good roads lead in every direction. The Rural Municipality of Craik has won important prizes for the past two years in the provincial good roads competition for Saskatchewan.

The farmer has his telephone, electric light and waterworks. The prevalence of high grade automobiles in this district is frequently remarked by tourists. A short run eastward by car will bring you to the famous

Last Mountain Lake

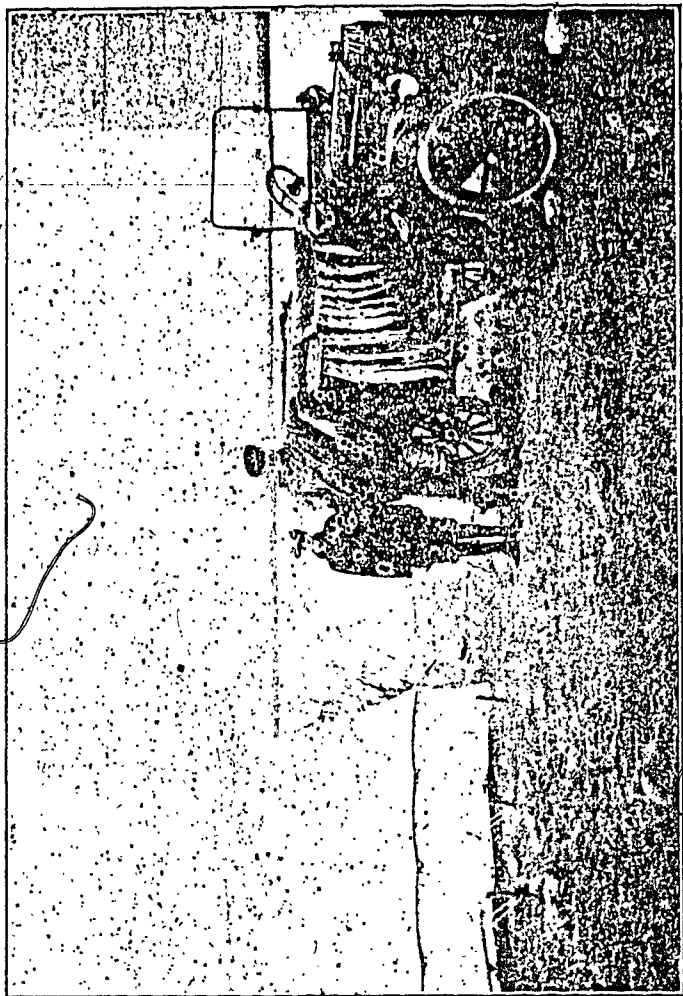
"The Sportsman's Paradise"

This is a body of water sixty miles long and from one to four miles in width, which offers unexcelled opportunities for boating, bathing, fishing and every form of water sport. Pickerel, pike, white-fish and trout are the particular kinds of fish to be caught in the lake.

Shooting is no less good, offering ducks, geese, swans, and along the shores the sand-hill crane. Sportsmen come from many miles to the lake in the hunting season. This was one of the districts chosen for the Prince of Wales to hunt over on his recent trip.

Summer resorts dot the shores of the lake throughout its length, and tourists from as far away as American cities come here to escape the sultry heat of their city homes.

At one time a regular line of steamers plied up and



A Catch at Last Mountain Lake

down the lake, handling freight and passenger traffic.

Westward from Craik is the famous Qu'Appelle Valley with its historic associations, and beyond it the Saskatchewan River.

"Come where you will have good neighbors"

We have no Indian reservations in the Craik district, and no foreign colonies speaking a foreign language; but we have gathered here people from nearly every state in the Union, people from every province in Canada, people from every part of the British possessions and from many countries of Europe.

Craik sent her quota of boys to France. Those who came back have had a royal welcome. Those who will not come back are kept in reverent memory. A suitable memorial is being erected shortly in the town.

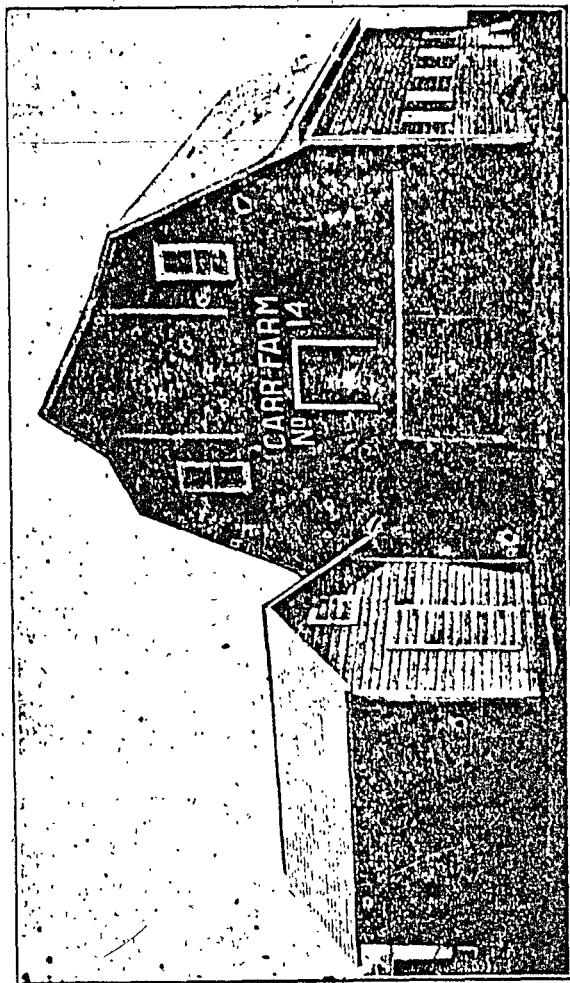
Taxes are unusually low. The settlers fix their own tax rate, the proceeds of which are used locally for the maintenance and improvement of the roads. The Provincial Government is exceedingly liberal in the matter of assisting rural districts. They build all bridges, and assist in building roads where heavy grades are necessary. The rate of school taxation is also fixed by the residents of the districts, the government contributing liberally, sometimes as much as seventy per cent. of the running expenses of the schools.

The Cost

"A single crop often pays for the land on which it is grown"

Unbroken prairie land in the Craik district can be had for \$25 an acre; cultivated land without buildings, at \$35 to \$40; fully improved, up to \$60, or even higher, depending on location.

The value of any investment, however, does not depend upon the outlay, but upon the returns. When we say that in the Craik district a single crop often pays for the land on which it is grown, we are only stating what is common knowledge here. Read E. C. Johnstone's letter in this book, or take the case of William



A Barn On One of the Thirty-Five Carr Farms

Henderson. Mr. Henderson raised 100 acres of flax five miles northeast of town, a few years ago, which sold for \$600 more than enough to pay for the full quarter section of land.

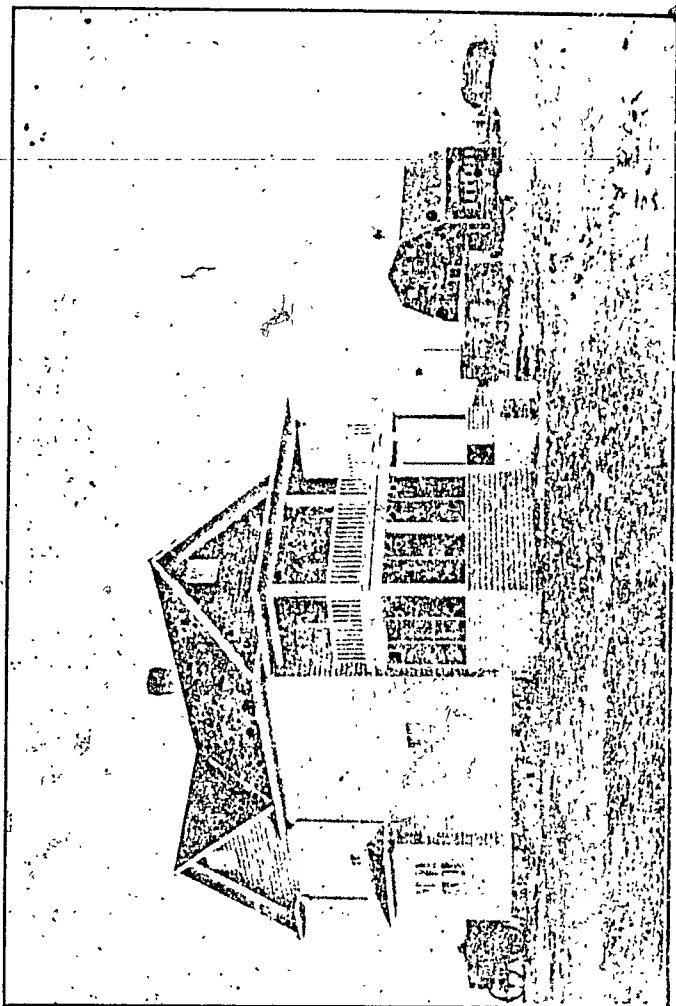
The fact that such successful business men as the following have invested in Craik lands, should commend the district to the intending purchaser: S. G. Detcheon a large manufacturer of New York and Chicago, who has several thousand acres of well improved farms near Craik. Geo. R. Carr, Vice-President and General Manager of the Dearborn Chemical Co. of Chicago and Dr. C. W. Carr of Dennison, Iowa.

The Carrs of the Carr farms, in 1910 purchased 12000 acres of land in the Craik district. Since that time they have added to their holdings so that at the present time they own approximately 20,000 acres in this district. At the time of the original purchase this land was all raw prairie. At present there are but three and one-half sections on which there is no land under cultivation.

Thirty-five farms have been developed by the Carrs, each farm having its own set of buildings. With the exception of a small part of this land which is farmed by employees of the Carrs, these farms are leased to farmers on share of crop terms.

For the past eight years the Carrs have broken on an average of two thousand acres per year, thus adding to their acreage for crop the following year.

Vernon W. Carr, a graduate of the University of Illinois and son of Dr. C. W. Carr, assumed management of the Carr farms at the beginning of 1919 and is so well pleased with the Craik district, that he is already possessor of several farms.



Farm Home of Wm. F. Mathews

NOTHING SPECTACULAR—JUST STEADY PROGRESS

\$2500 car, and house in town

"I came to Craik in August 1902 and started an implement business, selling the first Massey-Harris binder that was taken out of Craik. In 1904 I homesteaded 4 miles northwest of town.

"In 1905 I bought a quarter near Craik for \$25 an acre, which I improved and five years later sold for \$40 an acre, the same year that I sold my homestead. Meanwhile, in 1907, I had sold out the implement business.

"In the fall of 1914 I bought a half-section immediately adjoining the town of Craik on the west. For this I paid \$45 an acre, which included half the crop then standing on it. My share of the crop amounted to \$1500, which brought the actual cost of the land less than \$40 an acre.

"I have averaged 20 bushels to the acre on this land since I have had it, and on the half south of it which I rent. I have had as high as 41 bushels to the acre off summerfallow. In one year I took \$18,000 worth of wheat off 350 acres.

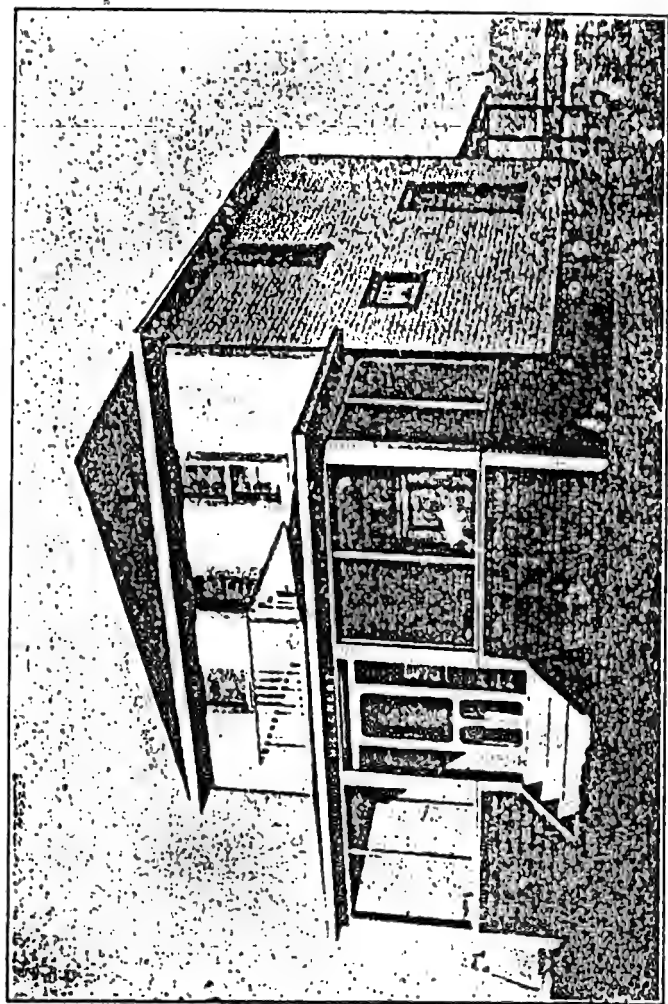
"I have put \$12,000 worth of improvements on my place, and paid for them. This includes a modern house, with electric lights, plumbing and waterworks, and a new barn, garage, etc.

"I have a \$4000 threshing outfit, including stook loader; and a \$2500 McLaughlin car. I also have a house in town.

"I have tried to buy the rented half at \$100 an acre, but it is being held for more, and it has no improvements on it; so I figure that my land, with improvements, must be worth at least that much.

Yours truly,

W. F. MATHEWS."



Residence on Farm of R. J. Atkinson

AFTER SEVEN YEARS SAYS "CRAIK FOR MINE!"

Has electric lights and waterworks

"My wife and I came here from Dufferin County, Ontario, in the spring of 1913. I looked Saskatchewan over pretty thoroughly before picking the Craik district as a good place to settle.

"Then I bought a half-section 6 miles north-east of Craik, paying \$34 an acre, and when settled found myself about \$12,000 in the hole. I have had seven successive crops without a failure, having harvested as high as 40 bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat; the average for the seven years being 20 bushels to the acre.

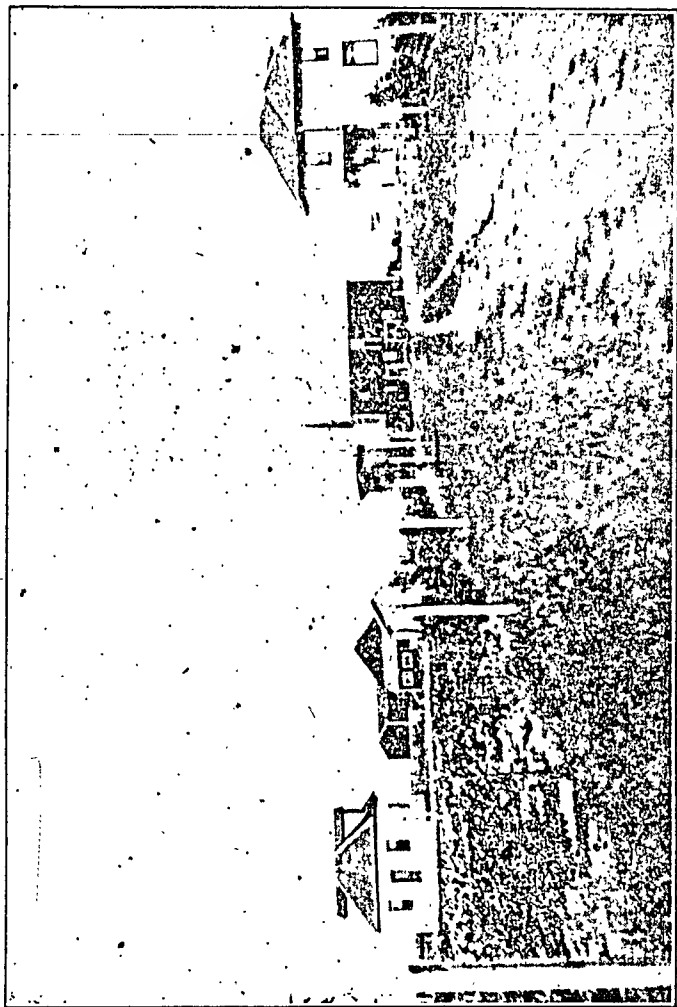
"There were practically no buildings on the place when I bought it, and I have built a \$5,000 house, with electric lights, waterworks and plumbing; besides rebuilding and enlarging the barn.

"These buildings are all paid for, the land is paid for, I have a \$2000 automobile and money in the bank. I am counting on buying another quarter section alongside me in the spring. It will be a cash transaction.

"In these seven years my land has doubled itself in value. I can get \$70 an acre any time, if I would take it.

"Yes sir, if I were locating in any part of the three prairie provinces again, it would be Craik for mine.

Yours truly,
R. J. ATKINSON."



Farm Home of John Dillon

STARTED 14 YEARS AGO WITH \$3,000

Could raise \$100,000 now if he had to

"I commenced farming operations on a half-section two miles north of Craik, in the spring of 1906, the land costing me \$8.75 an acre. Last fall I refused \$60 an acre for it.

"I have been adding to my holdings steadily, and now have two sections of land. I have also put \$10,000 worth of buildings on the place, including a house with all modern improvements; besides the \$6500 worth of property that I hold in the town of Craik.

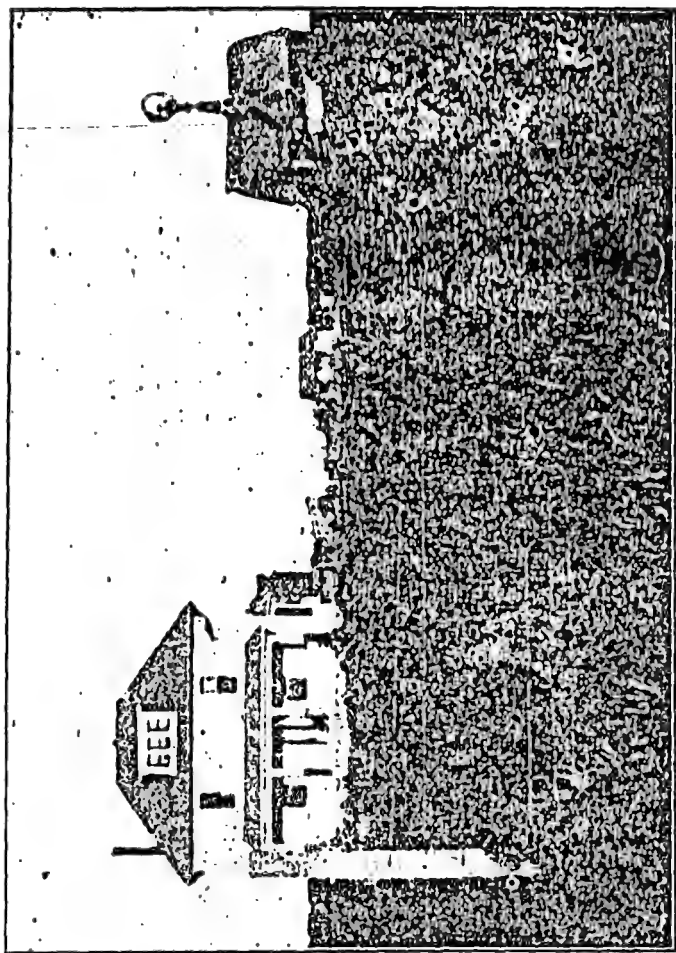
"I have rented my farm and will spend the winter at the coast, returning to Craik in the spring, when I contemplate building a modern house in town and living there.

"I have taken off as much as 25,000 bushels of wheat in one year. I own two automobiles, and a full outfit of machinery and equipment for working the farm.

"I left Ontario fourteen years ago with \$3,000, and today if I had to I could realize close to \$100,000. I think it has paid me to make the move.

Yours truly,

JOHN R. DILLON."



Farm Home of Geo. Rich

CONSIDERS CRAIK A "SAFE" DISTRICT

Also appreciates social advantages

"I came to the Craik district from Illinois in the spring of 1908 and started farming on a half section purchased the preceding year, with only a small initial payment made.

"It looked like uphill work to start in on the bare prairie, with but little capital and no improvements, but the fertility of the soil responded to cultivation, and each and every year has shown a substantial balance to our credit.

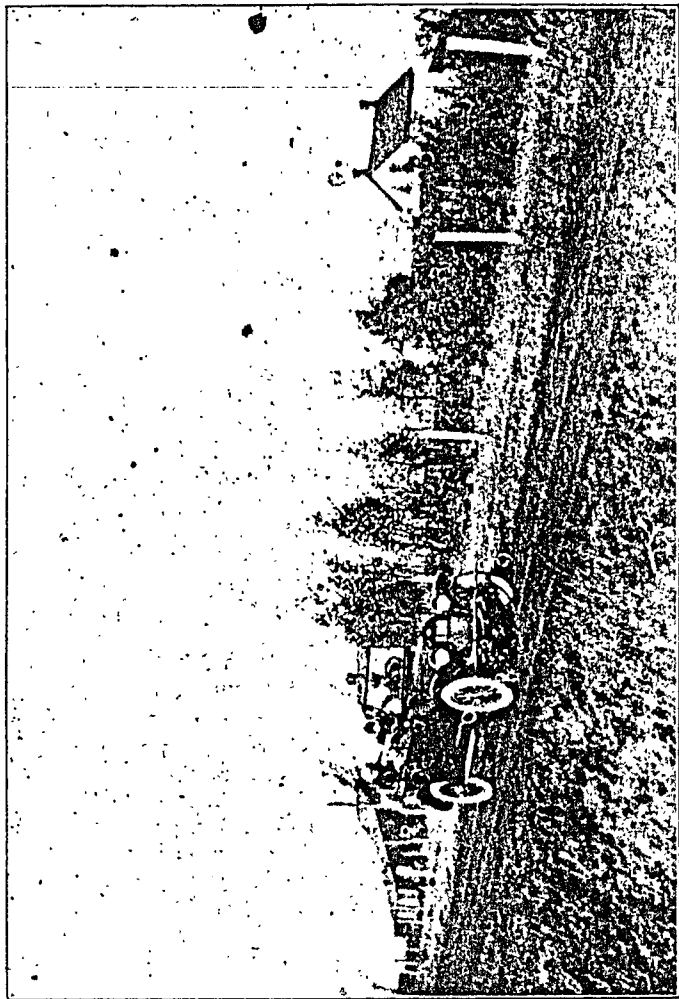
"At different intervals improvements have been added, and today the farm consists of 800 acres, stocked, fenced and equipped with modern implements and clear of all encumbrance. Our new residence, built two years ago, is electric lighted and equipped with all the conveniences and comforts of a modern home.

"We have grown successfully alfalfa, sweet clover and other tame grasses; also trees, shrubs and small fruits of all kinds. Our school and telephone service is hard to beat; in fact I candidly believe that farm land in this district is the cheapest in the world today when you consider its record of production, our splendid town and social surroundings.

X "Yes, I am satisfied right here. Some may choose the boundless prairies of the far north. Others may seek gold in the Klondike; but the wise and conservative man who is seeking a home for himself and family, where he can enjoy the comforts of prosperity and the blessing of good social surroundings, will head straight for the Craik district, and stay there.

Yours truly,

GEO. RICH."



The Country Roads are Fine for Motoring

GOES INTO PURE BRED STOCK

Finds it profitable

"I came to the Craik district in 1908 and bought a section and a half of improved land at \$30 an acre, which was an unusually high price at that time. On the start I was paying out almost \$2000 a year in interest alone, but in the twelve years I have had the place I have paid for the land, bought and paid for a complete threshing outfit and a light tractor outfit, have a house and lot in Craik and another in Regina, have out about \$6,000 worth of buildings on the farm and fenced a section of it.

"In 1915 I threshed 20,000 bushels of wheat, some of it going as high as 40 bushels to the acre.

"I have two automobiles, 30 head of horses and 20 head of cattle. I have been working into pure bred stock lately, and I believe there is nothing to beat it, from the financial as well as the useful standpoint.

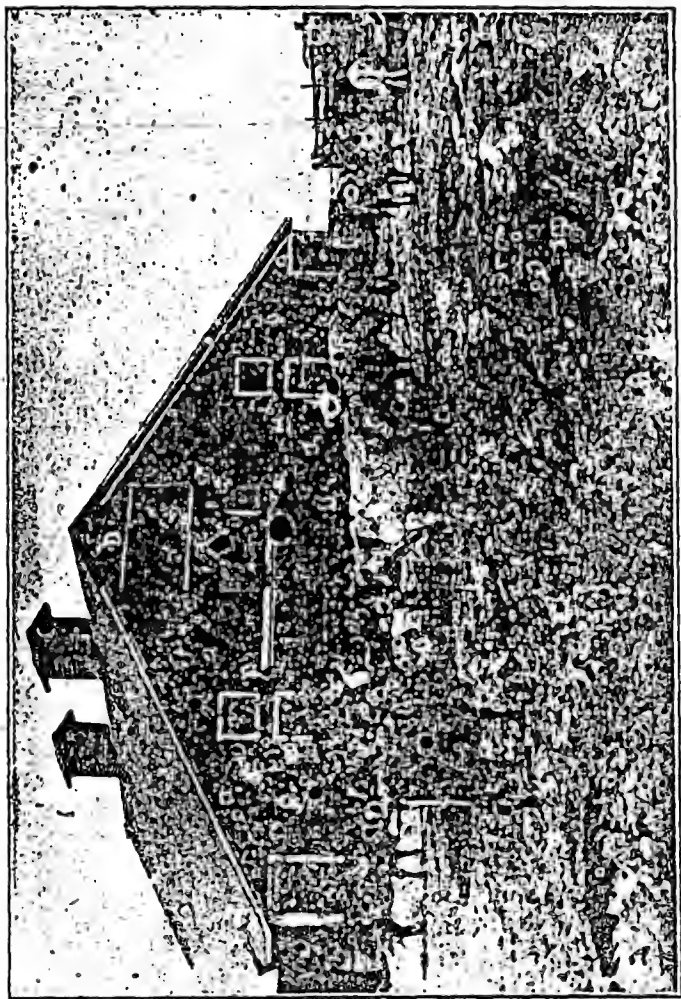
"Although I have not retired from farming, I am living in Craik this winter, where my family can take advantage of the educational and social opportunities which town life offers.

"Altogether I am highly satisfied with the progress I have made in my twelve years in the Craik district.

Yours truly,

CHAS. McMILLAN."

(Note: Mr. McMillan has omitted to mention that in 1917, he took seven head of pure bred Clydesdale horses to Saskatoon Fair and against strong competition was up in the money in every class, taking specials in two classes; also that he has cleaned up everything in the Clydesdale events at the local fair for several years.)



A Barn Yard Scene

HAS PIONEERED IT—DOES NOT REGRET IT

**Buys land at \$9.50, sees it climb to almost
six times that value**

(Mr. Curtis is Secretary of the local Grain Growers Association, and a Director of the Craik Agricultural Society.)

"I started from Sweden in March 1891 and landed in Chicago with \$2.50, and did not know a word of English. I finally got as far north as Minnesota, where I started to make my fortune. I worked as a farm laborer for 8 years and a clerk in a hardware store for 4 years. My salary started at \$8.00 per month and ended at \$90.00 per month.

"I came from Minnesota to Craik in April 1903, my fortune then being \$800, an old trunk and a few clothes. I started in the hardware and implement business under the firm of Kyllö Bros. & Curtis, and carried that on for 4 years.

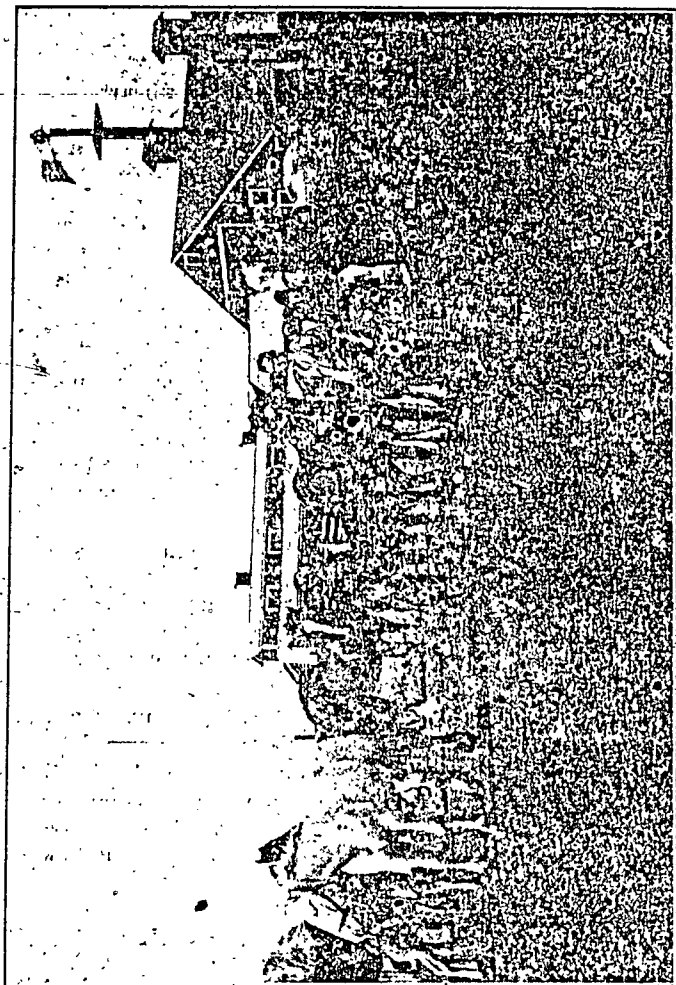
"I sold my share of the business and started farming in the spring of 1907. Previous to that I had taken up a homestead. I have been farming the past twelve years and the smallest average crop of wheat I have had was in 1919, when my wheat averaged 15½ bus. per acre.

"I now own 480 acres of land, besides my stock and implements, and other assets about \$8000. The bulk of this I have made off the farm.

"I sure struck the right spot when I landed in Craik—a good live town, a good community, no crop failures, an ideal place to make a start on the road to prosperity.

Yours truly,

G. O. CURTIS."



A Bunch of Farm Power

WORKS OUT TO GET A START—RETIRES AFTER TWELVE YEARS

Not a fairy tale, but reads like one

"I came to Craik from Illinois in 1907, without a penny, and for the first three years worked out in order to get a start, at the same time taking up a homestead.

"My first purchase, made in 1910, was a half-section 8 miles southwest of town, at \$20 per acre. The following year I purchased a half-section adjoining the first, at \$25 an acre. It had gone up \$5 in one year.

"In the fall of 1918 myself and son purchased a section of prairie land, for \$30 an acre, and this spring broke up half of it and seeded it to flax. From it we harvested 2814 bushels of flax, which we are holding until the market hits \$6.00 a bushel. Even if we sold it at the present market price it would bring \$14,548.38. You can see that this one crop will more than pay for the land on which it was grown. It will pay all expenses in connection with preparing the land, seeding, and taking off the crop, and I will be greatly surprised if it does not leave a substantial nest egg in the bank as well.

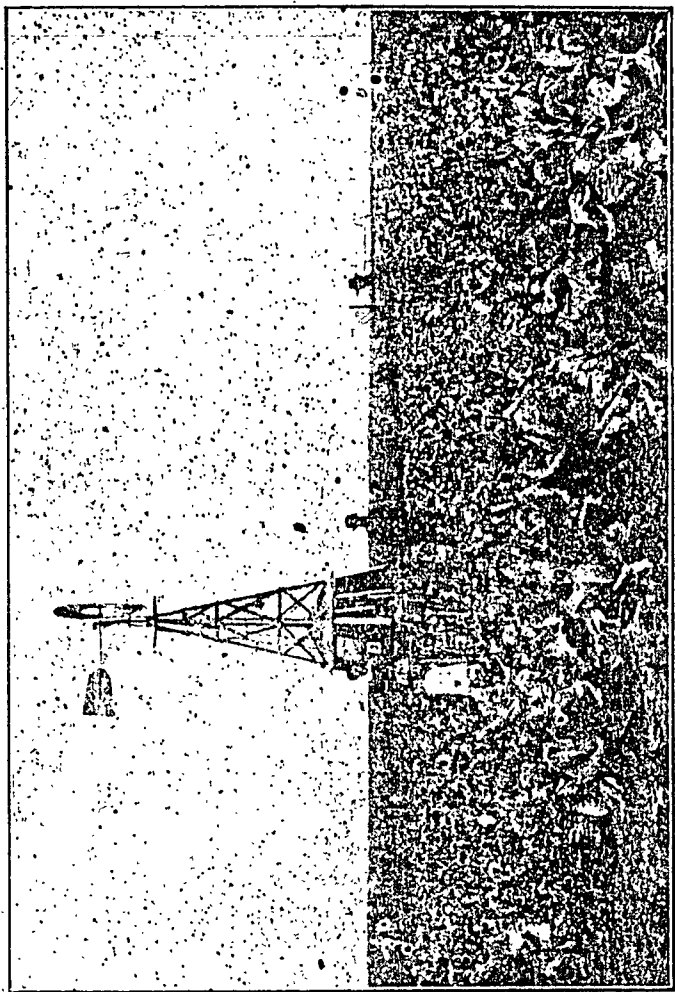
"I have bought a *house in Craik, and am going to retire from active work on the farm.

"Satisfied with the Craik district? You're doggone right I'm satisfied!

Yours truly,

E. C. JOHNSTONE."

*The "house" referred to is one of the very best residences in Craik.



A Cabbage Patch In the Craik District

HERE SINCE 1903—NEVER HAD A FAILURE

Economy and effort bound to succeed

(Mr. Spencer is Sec. Treas. of the Craik Farmers' Elevator & Trading Company, and Vice-President of the Craik Agricultural Society.)

"I homesteaded here in 1903, with a small capital, and have been successful.

"There has never so far been a crop failure here, my lowest average for wheat in that time being 12 bushels, and the highest 38 bushels.

"This is really a wheat growing district, as the soil and climate are particularly adapted to producing the highest grade of wheat.

"Other grains are profitably grown here, as well as all kinds of vegetables. Also the raising of horses and cattle are becoming good paying side lines.

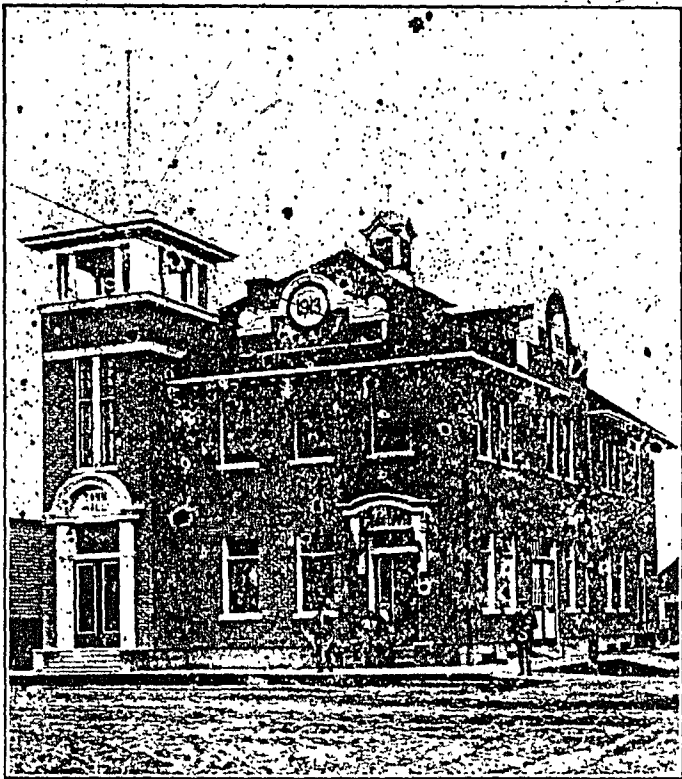
"It is settled by a live progressive people, the best of all nations, as will be seen by the large modern buildings and conveniences.

"There is a feeling of good fellowship in all classes, to work together to make this district a good and pleasant place to live in.

"No one can miss it to locate here, as by economy and intelligent work they are bound to succeed.

Yours truly,

F. N. SPENCER."



Craik's Town Building

THE TOWN OF CRAIK

"The Town That Has Never Been Boomed"

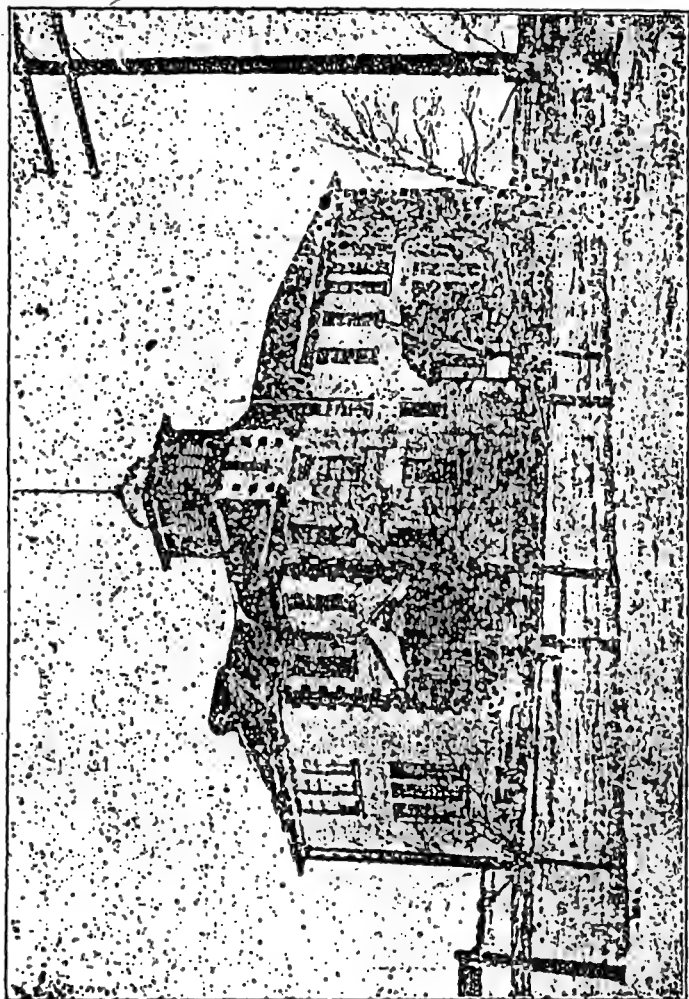
The trading centre of the Craik district is a prosperous town of 800 inhabitants, on the second main line of the Canadian National Railway, 73 miles northwest of Regina, which is the capital city of Saskatchewan. The city of Saskatoon is 87 miles further north on the same line. A glance at a railroad map will show that the Edmonton-Regina direct line of the C. N. Ry, most of which is now built, will meet this Regina-Saskatoon line at Craik, and a further glance will convince that the linking up of Craik by rail with the city of Moose Jaw, 50 miles to the south, is only a matter of time. From the standpoint of accessibility, therefore, the town of Craik is in an enviable position. A can of cream will go to Regina in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Craik has already been made a freight terminal by the Canadian National Railways. They have under construction here a modern coal dock. The question of water supply they have settled permanently by constructing a dam across the Arm River, on which the town of Craik is situated. There are two passenger trains daily each way, and a Sunday service, both train and mail.

Craik's business institutions are modern and up-to-date; our stores are city stores transplanted to the country. The professions are well represented.

A member of the provincial police force of Saskatchewan is stationed at Craik. The local fire department is well organized.

The people of Craik are a sociable class. All through the year, and particularly during the winter months, there is a continual round of concerts, parties



Craik Public School

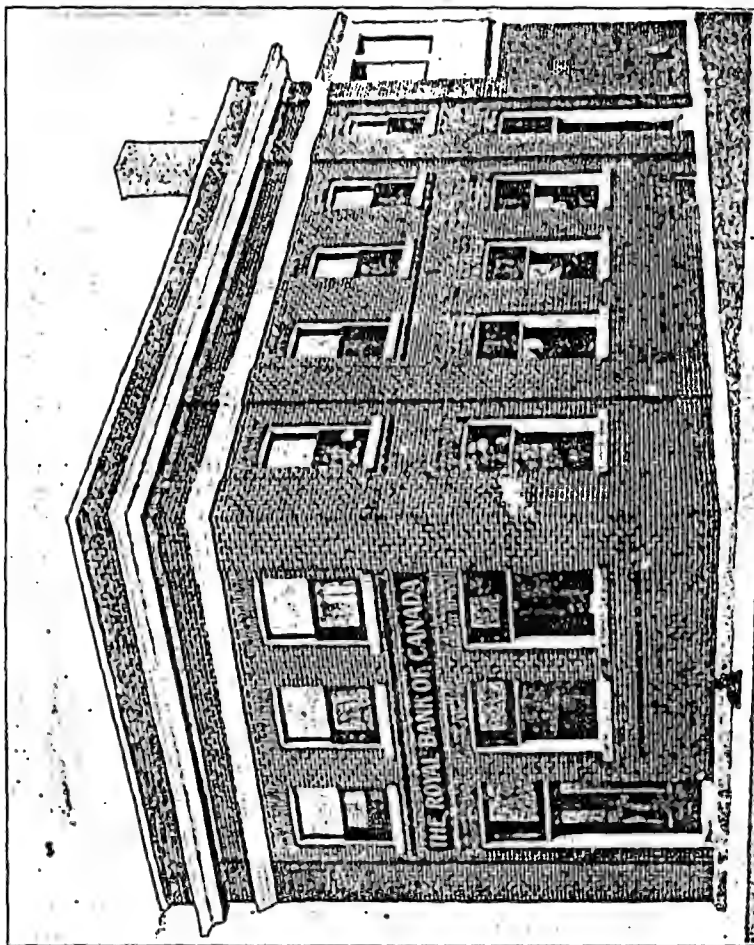
and balls. Everybody skates, everybody curls. All travelling shows stop here. An orchestra and a band are being organized this winter.

Summer sports are even more varied. The big sheet of water held by the C. N. R. dam on the Arm River lends itself to boating, swimming, and in the early spring to fishing. Baseball and tennis are indulged in, and there is always the picture show. The streets of Craik on a Saturday night in summer are a gay sight.

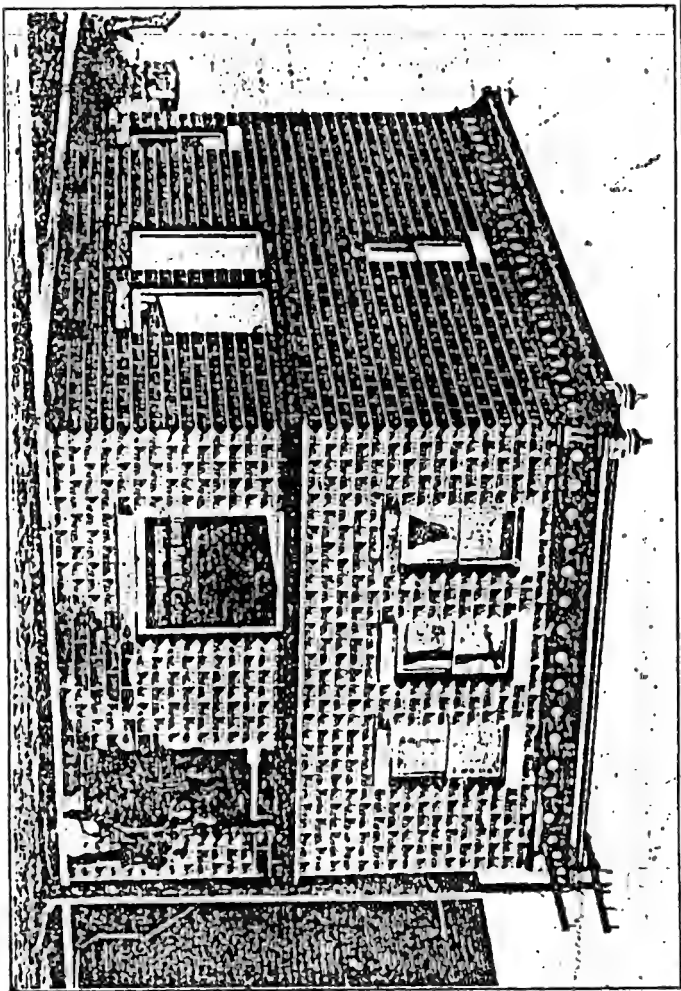
There are two first-class hotels in Craik, and three restaurants. The Craik Weekly News records the doings of the citizens from week to week.

Craik school is the pride of the town. Farmers' children who have completed public school work in the rural schools can come to Craik and take their high school training. If they are ambitious to go still higher, the colleges of Regina and Saskatoon are at their doors.

Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches are established here, and Lutheran and Roman Catholic services are also held in the district. The better known fraternal and benevolent societies have organized in Craik.

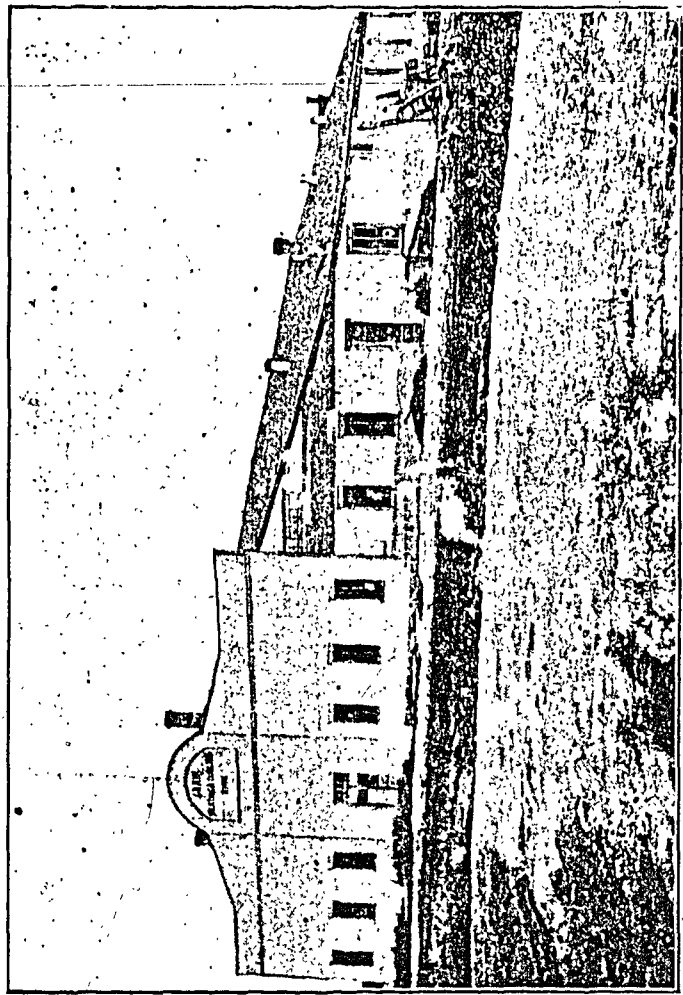


One of Craik's Solid Financial Institutions

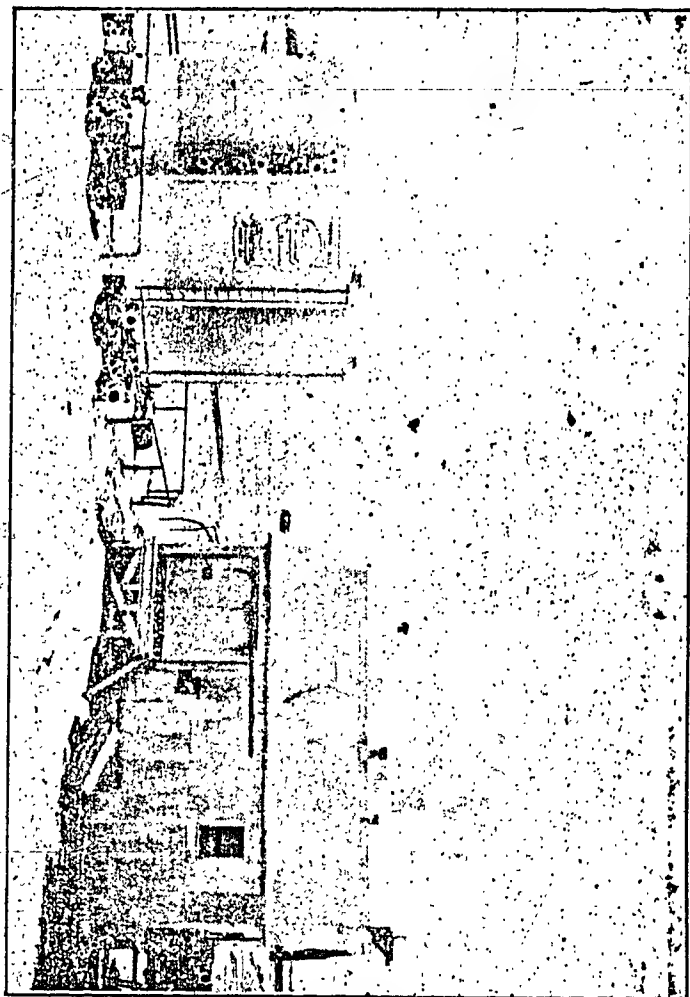


Union Bank of Canada—Another Strong Financial Institution

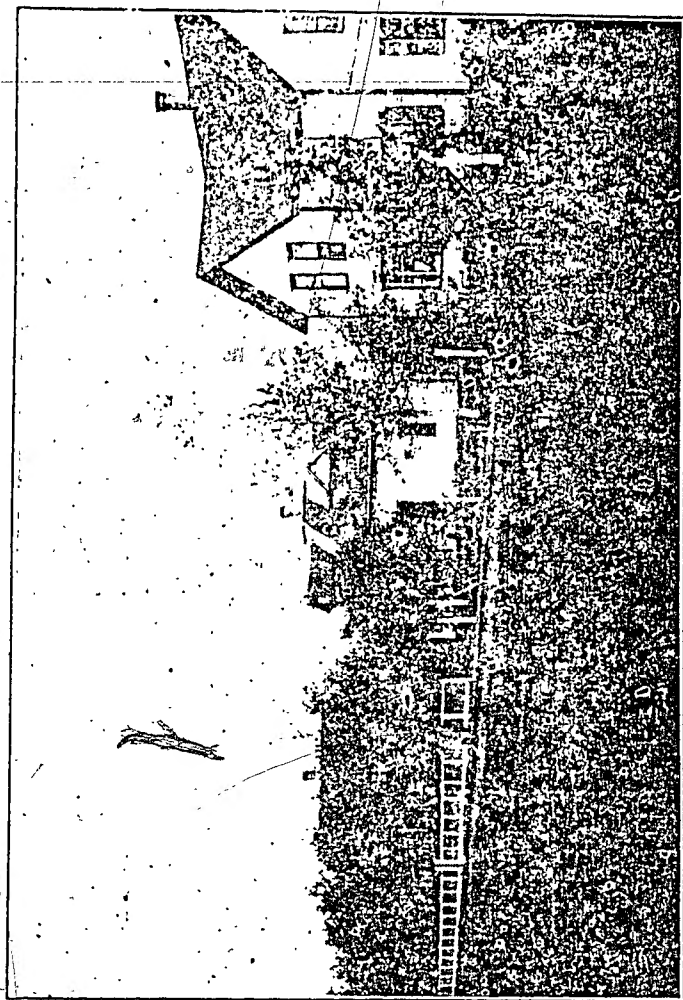
THE JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



Skating and Curling Rink—Great Place for Winter Sports



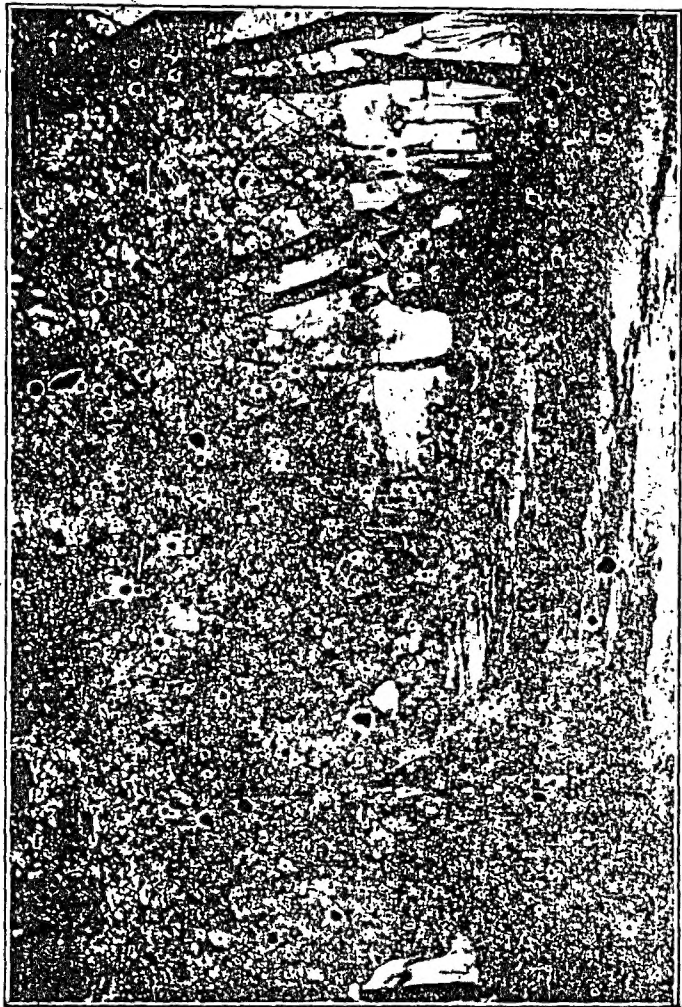
Oil Station of Imperial Oil Company



In the Residence Section



After a Big Game Hunt—Three Loads of Moose, Caribou and Bear



Wilkie Bay—A Nearby Summer Resort

